

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY THEO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD,  
Publisher of the Laws of the U.S.  
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Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be  
post paid, and they will not be taken out of the  
office.

#### A D V E R T I S I N G .

1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1,50; three  
months \$4; six months \$7,50, twelve months  
\$15. Longer ones in proportion.

#### A CARD.

DR. F. B. GEOGHEGAN, having perfectly settled in Lexington, respectfully offers his services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. OFFICE ON SHORT STREET, (Immediately in the rear of the Court-house.) Where he may always be found, except when absent on professional business.

Lexington, May 18, 1837—20-14t.

#### A. MCCOY.

IS now receiving and will keep on hand, at his stand on Main street, a few doors below L. Taylor's Confectionary, a choice stock of

#### GROCERIES,

Which he offers for sale, wholesale or retail, at moderate prices and on reasonable terms. He respectfully invites merchants from the adjacent towns, who make purchases in Lexington, and others who wish good bargains, to give him a call.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND MCCOY'S RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER, by the keg or quantity, and a large stock of LEAD and SHOT. He will also store or sell goods on commission.

Lexington, May 16, 1837—21-3t.

#### SPUN COTTON.

A LARGE LOT of R. S. HAVILAND and Co.'s SPUN COTTON for sale, warranted good, and sold as low as can be bought in the city.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co.

May 3, 1837—18-1t.

#### New Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store

FRANCIS McLEAR  
AND  
PHILIP O'CONNELL

HAVE entered into Partnership in the  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
GROCERY BUSINESS,  
UNDER THE NAME OF  
MCLEAR & O'CONNELL.

At the North West Corner of Main and Main-  
Cross Streets, a little below Keiser's Tavern,  
and opposite Mr. Logan's Carrying Shop,

Where they are now receiving a large & well  
selected assortment of

#### GROCERIES.

Which they offer  
very low, for cash.  
They are prepared to  
receive and forward  
Goods consigned to  
their care, on as liber-  
al terms as any house in the City. They will  
make liberal advances on goods consigned to  
them. They have a House on Water Street,  
close to where the Steam Cars stop, which will  
save drayage.

They have now on hand, and will continue  
to keep, a regular supply of SUPERFINE  
FLOUR, manufactured by Mr. G. Shover,  
the owner of Dwyer's celebrated Mills.

They have also made arrangements with a  
celebrated manufacturer of STONE-WARE  
at Maysville, to sell his Stone-Ware on com-  
mission. They have now on hand several wa-  
ter-jugs, well assorted which they offer on  
liberal terms.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the  
public to call and examine their stock. Mer-  
chants from a distance will find it to their in-  
terest to give them a call.

Lexington, May 6, 1837—19-1t.

#### Great Bargains!

TO BE HAD AT THE  
MARBLE FRONT STORE.  
No. 52, Main St.

As for style and quality, they cannot be  
beat in the West or any where else:

#### ONE HUNDRED PIECES SUPERFINE CLOTHES!

With a large and splendid lot of  
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;  
RICH figured satins; silk chusses; ditto  
plain silks, satins and chusses of every  
color; plain and striped muslins; jacketons,  
gowns and painted muslins; plain straw bonnets;  
open work bonnets; kid, morocco and leather  
shoes, with a thousand other articles impossible  
to think of at present.

J. T. FRAZER,  
N. B. A handsome assortment of Carpeting,  
Rugs and Druggits, just received.

Lexington, May 30, 1837—22-1t.

#### HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE in which  
I now live, on Main Street, adjoining  
SAML. REDD. The House is large, contains  
9 rooms, and in a pleasant part of the City.—  
There is a large LOT attached, containing one  
acre, and Stables, Carriage House, and every  
other necessary on building. Any person  
wishing a handsome situation, would do well to  
call and see this.

JACOB UTTINGER.

Lexington, June 1, 1837—22-2m.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MAY 18th, 1837.

A large and respectable assembly of the citizens of Morgan county, having met at the court house, in West Liberty, on the 18th inst, for the purpose of expressing their respect and high esteem, for the moral character, learning and talents of the Hon. Kenes Farrow, Judge of the Montgomery Judicial district; and having called Ewd. Wills, Esq. to the Chair, and appointed Daniel P. Moseley secretary, and the following Gentlemen, to wit, Wm. Crouer, Esq. of Greenup county a practicing attorney in said district. Dan. P. Moseley, John L. Elliott, S. M. Farish, James G. Hazlewood, Jacob Morton, A. Reed, Col. W. Henry and Eli Likins, a committee to draft suitable resolutions for the occasion, who, after retiring for a short time, returned with the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Your committee do not wish to be considered, as making a parade on the present occasion for its own sake, but suppose that an unostentatious expression of public sentiment, in respect to an individual holding a highly responsible and important office, more especially when that individual, who we consider to be public property, has been assailed and his character and qualifications for the office he holds, impugned, through the medium of the public papers; probably to gratify the disappointed feelings of aspirants and sectarian oppositionists, is not only necessary, but, actually called for in the case of the individual who is the subject of this meeting.

Public men belong to the public, and to be duly appreciated should be generally known. To diffuse knowledge is the business of the informed; we, therefore, think that an expression of public sentiment at this time and place, by this people, relative to the individual who has been the occasion of this meeting, is the most suitable means by which to dis-  
sue the public mind, relative to his moral worth and qualifications for office. Not

that we suppose we are better acquainted with Judge Kenes Farrow on those points than any other people, but as he has been a constant practitioner of law in our judicial district, for at least twenty years, and in our circuit for ten or twelve at least, and many of us have been acquainted with him both in his private and official character, for, and during the first named term, we reasonably suppose that, so far as such knowledge extends that such expression of sentiment, will be taken for what it is worth, & have its due weight and influence in placing his true character before the public.

P. S.—We are just informed too, that the little Granville intends to stick to it to obtain the deposits and regulate the currency—as Biddle can do it any longer.—*Western Hemisphere.*

The President's reply to the Committee of Tobacco Planters, of Prince George's county, Md. The committee make the following report of the President's reply to their communication:—*Pennsylvanian*.—After perusing these attentively the President remarked, that immediately after the attention of Congress had been called to the Tobacco trade, and their action on the subject, it had engaged as it well merited (being an interest of the most valuable character) the serious consideration of the Executive. And that he had caused already many steps to be taken to promote its prosperity and success. In particular, that our Ministers in England and France had been furnished with the necessary instructions on the subject; that instructions were also in a course of preparation for our Minister in Prussia, and that Mr. Joshua Dodge, a gentleman of great practical information in this business, and who had been appointed as a special agent to assist and co-operate with Mr. Wheaton, the Minister, in relation to it, would sail with the instructions without delay. He also stated that no Minister to Austria had been appointed as yet, and that for special reasons he did not desire to make the appointment earlier than the next meeting of Congress, but that no injury would probably result to the Tobacco trade from this delay, as he intended in the interim, to send an agent to that country whose duty it should be to collect all the material facts and information which he could in respect to it. The effect of which would be to render more easy and certain of success the efforts which our Minister would be instructed to make when sent.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

It affords us pleasure to say that the rumor of Gen. Jackson's having a draft protested in this city, or of his losing a large sum of money by the failure of Yeatman, Wood & Co., of Nashville, or in any other way is utterly without foundation. We have seen a letter from the old General in which he says, that for twenty years he has not drawn a draft upon any person whatever; that he is in no way responsible to the amount of a dollar, for any person or persons, except for the purchase of two or three slaves by his adopted son; and that all the rumors in relation to his drafts, his endorsements, and his losses are entirely false and without the shadow of foundation in truth."

The Deposite Banks.—We have reason to know that a circular has been prepared in the Treasury Department, for

all the Deposite Banks. It requires them to state the causes of their suspension of specie payments, and at what time they are likely to resume them. Until they do, they are to receive no more deposits, and they are called upon to render up forthwith to the Government, all the deposits they now hold. The Government may call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?—*N. Y. Courier.*

ENGLAND AND HER CANADIAN COLONIES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, April 14.

CANADA.—The house went into committee on the resolutions relating to Canada. On the fifth resolution being read.

Mr. Roebuck rose and strongly opposed it. He was convinced, that if the house agreed to the resolution, it would be impossible ever to expect a reconciliation of the people of Canada. It would have the effect of separating that colony from the mother country. He said, he had to propose a plan for the pacification of the Canadas, and he trusted the house would give him its attention while he stated what the plan was. What he had was to propose, if possible, a plan which should adjust the dispute arising between the mother country and the colonies, in which there existed peculiar differences. (Hear.) His plan referred to the following particulars, first, the legislative council; secondly, to the executive council; and thirdly, to what had already been hinted at in the resolutions of his Majesty's ministers, an alteration in the boundaries of Lower Canada. He wished to make the legislative council responsible to themselves. He first proposed to abolish that council. Every person who had spoken of that council had condemned it.

Two men were severely injured by falling from one of the delapidated walls of Joseph's Banking House. Comment is unnecessary. An indignant people will put down a corrupt administration that has thus dared to trample on the constitution and laws.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Bank of the United States has suspended specie payments. Does not this prove beyond the possibility of a doubt, the necessity for a national bank?

Two men were severely injured by falling from one of the delapidated walls of Joseph's Banking House. Comment is unnecessary. An indignant people will put down a corrupt administration that has thus dared to trample on the constitution and laws.—*N. Y. Times.*

The following Parody is from a friend in Charleston, S. C., and presents a good picture of the times. Copied from the *Winterville Intelligencer*, of June 30, 1819.

What's this dull town to me?  
No cash is here,  
Things that we used to see,  
Now don't appear.

Where's all the paper bills,  
Silver dollars, cents, and mills,  
Oh! we must check our wills—

No cash is here,  
No cash is here.

What made the city?  
Money was here.

What makes the lads repine?  
No cash is here.

What makes the planters sad,  
Factors crazy, merchants mad?

Oh! times are very bad—

No cash is here,  
No cash is here.

Hard times the men do cry,  
Hard times the women sigh;

Ruin and Misery—

No cash is here.

ROBERT.

The above words may be sung to the tune  
called *Robin Adair.*

should lead the English colonies of America to join themselves with the United States, and thus confer upon that already powerful people an unbroken line of coast from the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole, and also a territory stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean—if such an event should happen, a very few years would be required to make this American republic as formidable to all the nations of the earth as was ancient Rome in her days of greatness. But if we could form a northern federal republic out of our colonies to check and control this mighty power, we should act wisely and with forethought. Let us, then, not so anger and thwart these our colonies while under our dominion, as to make them turn to the United States for sympathy and support; but let us teach them to act together, to look also to us for kindness and assistance, so that, when the act of separation does occur, we shall still be close friends, aiding each other, and protecting and reciprocally forwarding the interests of both nations. The scheme he had proposed has this end in view. It remains to be seen whether that end meets with the approbation of this house, and whether the means suggested are in their opinion adequate to the purpose intended.

Sir R. Peel and Lord Stanley expressed an intention to vote for the resolutions, though they both thought that more resolute and permanent measures ought to be adopted.

Lord J. Russell declared that he must persevere in the resolutions; that he could not forego the principle on which they were founded.

The following is the report of the Committee:

#### FELLOW CITIZENS:

Your Committee, who were appointed to correspond with the Banks, respectfully report:

That they immediately organized, and proceeded to the subject matter of their appointment, by addressing the following circular to the various Banks:

To the Presidents and Directors of the Banks.

GENTLEMEN.—You are no doubt aware that on the afternoon of the 15th inst., a meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia was held in Independence Square. Its object was to take such measures as are required by the present extraordinary state of affairs—that of the refusal of the Banks to redeem their notes in gold or silver. The meeting was unprecedented in size, and composed principally of those who most directly and materially suffer in their business and labor by this unexpected proceeding. Those assembled were actuated by no motive or desire, but to sustain, to the extent of their ability, the existing laws of the commonwealth applicable to this emergency.

Among the resolutions, resulting from deliberations which it is scarcely necessary for us to say were conducted with equal unanimity and temperance, was the following:

Resolved, That a committee of 7 be appointed, to hold correspondence with the banks of the city and county, with instructions to inquire whether they will

not want to pay their ten or five dollar bills, or to what extent they will go in redeeming their notes; and that said committee report to the adjourned meeting, to be held at this place, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The undersigned were designated, by the meeting to compose that committee, and now address you, in accordance with its instructions. Representing so large a body of your fellow citizens, who hold your promissory notes, as the proceeds of their industry, we cannot doubt the propriety of inquiring the reason of the banks for so suddenly adopting the course to which they have resorted; and of desiring an answer to the inquiries embraced in the resolution.

The committee are of opinion that the payment of all notes of the denomination of \$5, or even \$10, will not be injurious to any solvent bank—and will prevent the incalculable evil which must inevitably result from the indiscriminate issue of small bills.

Having mixed much among our fellow citizens, we do not hesitate to say that they confidently expect a full and candid reply to those inquiries; and as the meeting by which we were appointed, will reassemble on Monday next, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. we ask that it may be made to us before Saturday, 12 o'clock.

F. STOEVER,  
JOHN WILBANK,  
THOMAS HOGAN,  
ROBERT M. LEE,  
E. A. PENNIMAN,  
NATHAN HALL,  
WM. THOMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1837.

At a meeting of delegates from all the

Banks of the city of Philadelphia and ad-

joining districts, held at the Exchange,

the following reply to the communica-

tion of the Committee of the public meet-

ing held on the 15th inst. addressed to

the said Banks, was unanimously agreed

to the following:

ARMSTRONG'S PRACTICE,

JUST received and for sale at Skillman's,

Main-street, Lectures on the Practice of

Medicine, by the late John Armstrong, M. D.

Edited by Joseph Rix, M. D., Member of the

Royal College of Surgeons in

and ordered to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary on behalf of the meeting.

To Messrs. F. Stoever, E. A. Penniman, John Wilbank, Nathan Hall, Thos. Hogan, Wm. Thompson, Robert M. Lee.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 17th inst. was yesterday received and submitted to a meeting of Delegates from the Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, in whose name we are authorized to answer your inquiries. This we shall proceed to do promptly and cheerfully.

Between the Banks and the community there ought always to be a clear understanding. The Banks are in fact the representatives of the capital and industry of the Community. If the business of the country was confined merely to what could be carried on with gold and silver, that business would be in the hands of the very few who could command gold and silver, and nine-tenths of all those works which give employment to industry would cease to exist. It is the banks which supply by credit the want of gold and silver. They enable men with more industry and talents than money to undertake valuable works, to employ a great number of hands, and give activity to the spirit of enterprise.

The factories, the ship building, the house-building, the coal-mines, the canals, the roads—the whole industry of the country, are in a great degree supported or assisted by credits derived from banks. The banks, then, are inseparable from the industry of the country. If the country prospers, the banks prosper. If the country suffers, the banks suffer; and the banks can never do any thing which injures the country, which does not still more injure themselves.

Accordingly in the late proceedings they have been guided by the same principle of common interest, which will readily appear by the answer to your two inquiries.

1st. You express a wish to know the reasons of the adoption of the measure of suspending specie payments.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks of Philadelphia, was occasioned by this—that the banks of New York stopped paying specie. The banks of Philadelphia, therefore, thought if others would not pay specie to them and to the citizens of Philadelphia, it would be very wrong to pay specie to others—because this would be paying specie at the expense of the citizens of Philadelphia.

The specie in the banks of Philadelphia is the fund on which loans are made to the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics of Philadelphia. When the specie diminishes, the loans are diminished; and if the banks had gone on paying specie to the New York banks, they would have been obliged to cease lending to the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, and the consequence would be, that all the laboring classes would soon have been without employment.

If the banks' part with their specie, the simple question then was, whether it was better to suspend the factories, suspend all trade, suspend all house-building, all canal-making, all road-making or to suspend specie payment. If the banks had been so thoughtless as to go on till all the specie had been drawn from them, how could they lend money to pay the wages of the industrious classes, who would have been thrown out of employ by thousands.

The suspension, then, was for the very purpose of enabling the Banks to lend to those who pay the wages of the industrious classes; and we think that so far from being an object of censure, it was the indispensable duty of the banks not to part with their specie; that is to say, not to give up the means of lending to those who could employ so many industrious and worthy citizens.

2d. Your next enquiry is, whether, during the general suspension, the banks might not pay their five or ten dollar notes.

The banks have considered this matter carefully and frequently. They would be glad to do it, but they are satisfied that it would be injurious to the laboring classes.

The reasons are these. If it is right to suspend specie payments at all, if it is necessary to protect the industry of the City and County—the measure must be carried out, or it will be of no service.—For look at the effect of it. Specie is now at a premium. If five dollar notes will bring specie, then five dollar notes are at the same premium as specie.—They will then be bought up and brought to the Banks, the specie drawn for them and sent away, so that if all the five dollar notes were paid in specie, there would not be a dollar of it in circulation. If, when it was paid out, you could keep it in circulation, it would be well, but that is impossible, while it is brought up immediately, and carried off. Besides, to pay five dollar notes, is just as bad as paying hundred dollar notes, because the owner of a hundred dollar note has only to come first and get it changed into fives, and then he draws the whole hundred in specie and sends it away. Again, why should you pay a five dollar note and not a ten, or fifty? Would it be just to pay one man, and not pay all? Is it not better to keep all the specie safely, until the time comes when every body can be paid alike?

The course of the banks of Philadelphia has been justified completely by the conduct of all the other Banks in the U. S.; as far as we have heard from them, they all having suspended specie payments, and all having avoided making any distinction between small notes and large ones. The very

few institutions that made an effort, under the most favorable circumstances, to continue specie payments, after the experiment of a few days, or hours, found themselves compelled to submit to overruling necessity. When all the Banks in the U. S. protect their neighbors by keeping their specie, it would appear to be unsafe for the Philadelphia Banks to expose the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics of the city and county to the injury they must suffer by any premature attempt to pay specie. In conclusion, it may be proper to add, that it has been suggested that the banks might be induced to part with their present stock of specie. We deem it a duty to apprise you that no such disposition exists, and that the banks looking steadily to a resumption of specie payments, will carefully guard their present supply, and will not reduce it for the purpose of gain. We have now given candidly the motives of the proceedings of the Banks, and shall be gratified if they appear reasonable to the respectable body of our fellow citizens whom you worthily represent on this occasion.

Very respectfully yours,  
(Signed) MANUEL EYRE,  
Chairman.  
JOHN B. TREVOR, Secretary.

While your committee acknowledge full courtesy in their intercourse with the banks, they totally dissent from the doctrines promulgated by their delegates; believing it to be addressed to the eye, rather than the sense—to the ignorance of the community, and not to its reason or judgment. In the present embarrassment all classes are affected, none are exempt from its desolating effects; yet the laboring classes are distinctly addressed. The Bank of Germantown says, "That in consequence of the foreign debt, owing by our country, 'created' by excess of importations, suspension of specie payments seems 'to be the only means by which it could be retained' in the country." And again says the President, "I am fully aware that Congress has it perfectly in its power to liquidate the foreign debt without the least inconvenience." Your committee protest against the nation being held responsible for the debts of individuals. If merchants embark in wild and ruinous speculations, involving themselves and families, your committee are at a loss to know, why business and trade, road making, ship building, and house building, and all the other avenues for the accession of real wealth, should be stopped for their especial benefit? much less, why the gold and silver of the nation should be exported for the purpose of liquidating their debts? Your committee conceive the Banking system to be a system of fraud and oppression—by which the few control the entire prosperity of the country, deprecate and raise all the necessities of life at their will—and subject the whole people to their arbitrary decision in obtaining sums for the prosecution of all useful works.

Your committee indulge the hope that the present state of affairs will not be without its good, in impressing upon the people the absolute necessity of turning their attention to the all important subject, the Banking System. For a more full expression of the sentiments of your committee, your attention is respectfully invited to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we regard with indifference any contempt, the puerile style and tone of the letter addressed by the delegates of the banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, to the committee appointed to address them on behalf of a large assemblage of citizens, quite as competent as themselves to understand the ordinary operations of circumstances, which they have pretended to explain with such ridiculous minuteness; we do still deeply regret that their communication is wanting in that manly, frank, and explicit declaration of their present situation and future intentions, which the existing state of affairs so imperiously demands.

Resolved, That the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, holding large amounts of paper money issued by the banks, have a right to a clear exposition of their present situations, and of their ability and intentions to redeem their notes in gold and silver, the only legitimate currency of the country. That, from the letter of the delegates of banks, we, and all the citizens who hold their promises to pay, are utterly unable to know whether they are worth one cent; whether these banks possess the means of redeeming them with specie, and whether have adopted any measures for the resumption of specie payments.

Resolved, That in the reasons given in this letter for ceasing to pay their notes with specie, to wit: that the "Banks of New York refused to pay their own notes in specie," we see one of the strongest reasons ever presented to any community for abolishing or reforming such a vitiated system of currency. The banks of this city and county have now out, suppose, 30 millions of paper money, which was taken by the people on their pledge that they would pay it on demand, in gold and silver; they now tell us that they cannot do so, because the banks in New York will not pay their promise; and if this reason is good, we suppose the people of Philadelphia are to keep this paper money just as long as the banks in other places chose to pursue the same system—a system vitally injurious to the honest industry of the largest portion of the community.

Resolved, That this communication of the Banks is equally unsatisfactory, in

presenting to our citizens no plan for the preservation of a lawful circulating medium of less than five dollars; that in their refusal to redeem their five dollar notes, and their refusal at the same time to issue the smaller denominations of specie currency, we can see nothing but a determination to deluge this whole neighborhood with spurious and constantly depreciating paper tickets, made in notorious violation of the law, and liable to be easily counterfeited, lost and destroyed.

Resolved, That while we totally disapprove of the existing system of Banks, Corporations, and Monopolies, which has been allowed to grow up in this Commonwealth, to the destruction of honest labor, and the violation of private industry and right, we yet demand that the provisions of the existing laws calculated (though in our opinion, quite insufficiently) to restrain these privileged institutions within some bounds, shall be maintained. That these laws do positively require every Bank to redeem its notes in Gold and Silver, or if it cannot do so, that it shall cease to issue any more of its depreciated paper, and take immediate steps for collecting its property, and paying its notes. We call upon the banks to do this. That those laws do positively forbid any dividends to be made among the Stockholders, till all their notes are redeemed in specie. We call upon the Banks to remember this, and apply all their profits to pay their notes. That those laws do positively forfeit their Charter, unless they resume specie specie payments in ninety days. We call upon the Banks to remember this, and honestly apply themselves so to do. That those laws do positively forbid the issuing or circulation of any paper ticket, as a circulating medium, under five dollars. We call upon the Banks and all Corporations to remember this.

Resolved, That we solemnly call on the delegates now assembled in Convention at Harrisburg, to introduce into our new constitution most positive, & peremptory provisions against the mad spirit of creating Banks, Corporations, and Monopolies, which hitherto existed in our State. That the free people of this Commonwealth will not submit to a system which, under the color of law, is interfering constantly with private enterprise; creating the most sudden and unjust fluctuations in the value of their property; opening the door to the most pernicious speculation; raising and depressing, without cause, the price of land, food and labor; subtracting from us the gold and silver acquired by our industry, and scattering from one end of our State to the other, a paper currency, which those who issue can discredit, and refuse to pay, by a combination among themselves, at any moment they choose.

Resolved, That we claim all connexion with mere party politics, and at this deeply important crisis, hold ourselves, as free citizens of Pennsylvania, far above all partizan connexions; that we know there are many in this vast assemblage, who have heretofore entertained different opinions on political topics; but that we do now, with one voice, express our approbation of that policy in the general government of the United States, which goes to uphold a currency of gold and silver, and not a currency of paper money; that our forefathers, the men who fought for and sustained our liberties, the framers of our constitution, the patriarchs whose memories we revere, and whose principles we proudly cherish, were hard money men; that we are determined to follow in their footsteps; that we solemnly call upon the present administration, manfully, fearlessly, and at all hazards, to go on collecting the public revenues, and paying the public dues in gold and silver; we solemnly call on them to exert all their exertions in saving the country (now free from national debt, a national bank, and a funding system) from any return to those emblems of foreign and wornout monarchies, to preserve this present proud pre-eminence of our country; and we do assure them, that in so doing, whatever clamor they may encounter from those whose prejudices, principles, passions or interest, have wedded them to that false and fatal system they will gain, and may rely upon in every emergency, the heartfelt support of the unbought yeomanry of the country, the laborer, the mechanic, the working men of our cities, towns and villages, from one end of this vast republic to the other.

Resolved, That while we know our rights, and knowing dare maintain them, we are ready and proud to vindicate the supremacy of our constitution and laws; that we here pledge ourselves to support and carry out our principles, but that we view with contempt it merits any insinuations that we shall do so except in that peaceful and manly way which free-men in a free country know to be sufficient, and also know must be successful sooner or later; that we need no tumultuous assemblies, but as we fear no ridiculous threats, but as we will meet and confer together, with that freedom and frankness which are demanded by the present position of affairs, and that we will adopt that straightforward course which the republicans of America have adopted on many an emergency heretofore.

Resolved, That a committee of one hundred be appointed by the officers of this meeting, for the purpose of ascertaining the most prompt and proper mode of proceeding against individuals and corporations for violating the laws prohibiting the issuing and circulating of small bills, to correspond with our friends in other portions of the United States, to take all legal measures in enforcing the Banks to pay their five dollar notes, and to perform such other duties as they may

deem proper and necessary in the present emergency.

Resolved, That the Committee have authority to call this meeting together, and report to them, at such time as they deem it expedient.

F. STOEVER,  
E. A. PENNIMAN,  
JOHN WILBANK,  
NATHAN HALL,  
THOMAS HOGAN,  
WM. THOMPSON,  
ROBERT M. LEE.

#### THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE TOWN MEETING.

The following resolutions were adopted at the late town meeting. They are an answer to the late proceeding in New-York and Boston. They enforce the necessity of an adherence to the constitution and the laws of the country, and announce the determination of the people of the City and County of Philadelphia to support the executive authorities of the country and all public officers in the discharge of their official duties.

John Ferral then rose and addressed the meeting, concluding by reading the following preamble and resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted:

Whereas, on Monday last, the 15th instant, in the largest assemblage of the people ever convened by public notice in this city, it was resolved to institute by Committee an inquiry into the condition of all the Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia; also, into the motives which had dictated their suspension of specie payments; also, into their intentions with respect to their purposes course at the present and through the future; also, into the securities they were willing to furnish for the safe keeping of the specie deposited in their vaults.

And Whereas, in instituting these inquiries, calmly, and in a form and manner calculated to give due time for reflection, the organs of the people had in view the acting with justice and with dignity, by affording all facilities to the public officers of the Banks for the explaining their own conduct, if it admitted of explanation; of removing every suspicion which might be unfounded, and of cooperating with the sovereign people in providing for the public safety, if so be the intentions which had dictated their late high handed measures had been pure and not treasonous.

And Whereas, taking perhaps the moderation of the people for simplicity, and their respect for the forms of justice and for the sanctity of the public peace for weakness and indecision, the officers of the Banks of this city and county have permitted to themselves, by the organ of their delegates convened under their authority, to return to the inquiries of the committee an answer either dictated by idiocy and fatuity, or by the most insulting impudence.

And Whereas, in thus furnishing to the inquires of the people an answer, which is no answer; an answer which is but a string of insulting mockeries; an answer, which, instead of presenting even an attempted exculpation of the high charges preferred against the Banks by the sovereign people in their assembly of 20,000, as convened on the 15th inst., before the old State House of our Independence; or any explanation, whatsoever, touching the past, present or future motives of the Banks, or any information touching their actual condition, or touching the arrangements made or proposed by them, either for remedying at the present, or speedily and efficiently correcting through the future, the inconveniences to which they have exposed the whole community, by the arbitrary removal from circulation of the constitutional currency of the land.

And Whereas, instead of even attempting explanations, satisfactorily or apology, their answer does present only a string of false and absolutely ridiculous assertions, touching the use of Banks in general, and of unmeaning assurances, touching the "disposition" to act honestly, now entertained by the Philadelphia banks in particular.

And Whereas, these are no times when, not the present an occasion where assertions are to be received as facts—fair speeches for convincing arguments, and say so promises, for efficient securities.

And Whereas, so far from the pretensions of the Banks, as set forth by their committee, having in them a shadow of truth so far from these institutions being

"the representatives of the capital and industry of the country," or from their "supplying credit to men possessed of more industry and talents than money," it is notorious that the Banks are even more than the representatives, that they are the actual personifications of wholesale forgery and swindling; that the advances they make and the encouragements they furnish, for once that these are supplied to industry or to talent, ninety-nine times they are prostituted to shameless speculation, to wealthy charlatanism, and to political fraud;—that our "factories, our ship-building, house-building, coal-mines, canals, roads, the whole industry of country," instead of being supported and assisted by the "credits" derived from the Banks, as is the pretension of the Bank Delegates, have been, under the patronage of their "credits," far worse than ruined; since they have either been sold to unconstitutional monopoly at home, or confiscated to the use of monarchy and aristocracy abroad;—that our factories, instead of being nourished by the "credits" any more than by the capital of the Banks, are ruined by a foreign commerce, to which foreign commerce those "credits" are all prostituted; and, by means of which, the whole resources of the country are systematically drawn off to Europe;—that our "ship-building, and our ships, our

canals, our rail roads the whole industry of the country," instead of being aided, developed and protected by the Banks, as set forth in this paper, by a committee of Bank Delegates, are all diverted from the service of this Republic; from the development of our domestic commerce, of the internal resources of our own States; of the genius and energy of our population, to the use and to the abuse of foreign empires; to the propping up of the rotten fortunes of Europe's bankrupt Monarchs to whose insolvent subjects they are sold in the markets of Europe, paid for here in cyphers inscribed on the books of the British bank and its corresponding institutions, and, for which cyphers (called capital,) Messrs. Biddle, Baring, and Rothschild claim and export the specie treasure of this nation under the name of interest.

And Whereas, in fine, there now is what this letter of the Bank Delegates says, "there ought always to be, a clear understanding between the Banks and the community." Whereas, the community are now aware, fully aware, that the Banks, which have ever been traitors to the people, are, moreover, at this time, enemies to the country: that, so far from being (as the community but ten days ago might be supposed to consider them) American Banks, true to the trust confided in them, (namely, to the guardianship of the treasure of the nation,) they are, by the act of this reply, endorsed, as it is, by the signature of a Director of the British Bank, (called Bank of the United States,) have now taught the community to see in them a dangerous affiliation of hostile institutions, leagued in stand conspiracy against popular liberty and American Independence.

And Whereas, discarding, henceforward, all thought of treaty or compromise with institutions in their very nature and origin unconstitutional;—in all their tendencies and effects hostile to liberty and democracy; and in their course, as pursued at this hour, positively dangerous to the safety, and threatening to the independence of the country;—and setting aside, in this hour of exigency, all minor considerations—turning our attention equally from the prattle presented in this reply of the Delegates of the Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, and from the tricks, either practised through the past, or designed at the present whether by the Banks themselves, or by the Foreign Party, which first established, has ever upheld, and would now uphold, their usurped supremacy; and bringing the whole force of our minds, and result of the long and painful political experience of this nation, and of mankind at large, to the study and appreciation of the actual position of our great Republic, we do express it as our decided conviction, that the measure of chief and primary importance to the immediate safety and future happiness of this country, is the *safeguarding of our Gold and Silver treasure*; that this treasure, if exported, would be instantly turned to the understanding, or to the open assault of our liberties, our national union, and our domestic peace, and that to the securing of this treasure, the popular efforts must be instantly directed, in conjunction with those of the National Executive, and of all officers of the United States.

And Whereas, it is our solemn conviction, that all the measures which have been taken by our National Executive, with a view to this important object, and to the equally important object of preserving our National Domain from further monopoly, by fraudulent speculation and paper money jobbing, whether home, or foreign, have been dictated alike by wisdom and by patriotism, and have been and are, most admirably calculated to secure the objects proposed.

And Whereas, the hostile British Party, which has ever, openly or secretly harassed our country, and waged war against its institutions from the first solemn date of our National Independence and Republican Liberty, the 4th of July, 1775, has recently threatened, through the organ of a British Press in New York, and has, yet more recently, attempted in Boston, to institute an organized resistance to United States Officers engaged in the discharge of their public duties, as strictly laid down to them, by existing laws of Congress, and as rendered still additionally obligatory, by recent orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Head of the Post Office Department.

And Whereas, the bitter experience of years has proved but too well the exigencies in our own city, of a corresponding faction ever on the watch to disturb the public peace, to outrage the public liberties, and to vilify the government of our choice, and the public officers dear to the people.

And Whereas, it is our conviction, that some certain, ever ready and strictly faithful means of protecting the public peace, by whomever, and whenever and whatever threatened, ought at all times to be within reach of our citizens and of our civil authorities.

And Whereas, the only legitimate, the only safe, and the only perfectly certain, and perfectly pure, source of protecting power, is THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES. Therefore be it.

Resolved, That these are times when the people, consistently with the self-evident principles of their Declaration, are called and empowered by Justice herself, and by the great and noble instinct of national preservation, to exert their sovereignty in primary meetings, and to devise extraordinary measures for extraordinary emergencies.

Resolved, That such times have been prepared by the action of our Banks acting in conjunction with a fraudulent foreign Commerce.

Resolved, That the people will hold themselves prepared to meet, and con-

sult, and to act under the solemn impression of this existing emergency, as events may necessitate.

Resolved, That the more effectually to uphold the constitutional government of our choice and of our love; to secure the rigid enforcing of the laws of Congress, and the orders of the Executive, either now issued or which may hereafter be issued, for the preservation and protection of the public lands from the grasp of speculators, and the securing to the nation its constitutional specie currency, to protect United States officers in the discharge of their public duties, and at the same time, the public peace from outrage; We, the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, do hold ourselves ready to organize in this city and county of Philadelphia, a first volunteer legion of ten thousand men, to bear shortly as possible fully armed and equipped, the same to be called THE PHILADELPHIA UNITED STATES' MINUTE MEN.

Resolved, That the standing duty of these Minute Men shall be to hold themselves ready at all times, by night or by day, whatever occupation they may be engaged, to fly to the rescue of the public peace and to the public service, and, in no case or under any pretense whatsoever, to allow order to be disturbed, the peaceful rights of the citizens to be violated, constitutional authorities to be resisted in the exercise of their functions, or their persons to be insulted.

Resolved, That we do hereby invite our fellow citizens of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and of all other cities, towns, or districts throughout the United States, in which peace, order, liberty, the rights of the citizen or the authority of public officers shall seem threatened, to join us in

ately connected with them to sell out at an advance, and with the means thus acquired; to pay off the incumbrances brought upon them by their "gambling transactions," depreciating the national currency so that they may get possession of it to satisfy their British and other foreign creditors.

Resolved, That the supremacy of the constitution and of the laws, must be maintained at all hazard; that their power must be applied in the case of defaulting banks, as it has been heretofore applied to defaulting individuals, and that these institutions must be taught that they are bound to respect and to obey the laws, and we hereby demand the constituted authorities of the country promptly to enforce the same.

Resolved, That we are determined to uphold the constitution and the laws against the attempts now making by corrupt speculators and the enemies of liberty to supply their places with "Banks and Rags," and that we will to a man maintain the Executive of the United States and the officers of the general government, in enforcing the provisions of the several acts of Congress which requires in payment of the debts due to the government, "Gold or silver," coin, and scout the idea, that they are to be made to yield to the convenience of a certain portion of the community, heretofore remarkable for brawling against any violation of law—patriots only so long as their interest is not impaired.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Collector of the Port of N. York, merits the contempt of every friend of order, proves him totally unworthy of the place he holds, and calls upon the executive to dismiss him.

Resolved, That the refusal of the Collector of that port to enforce the law and the riotous proceedings in Boston, almost demonstrate that the Banks are in power, and not the government, and it behoves the people in time to rally in support of the constitution, and cast down the odious monopolies in the shape of petty bank tyrannies, who ere long will leave them nothing of liberty but the name.

Resolved, That we cannot implore the government, so to arrange its financial concerns as to be entirely clear of every connection with these institutions, whose tender mercies and exalted patriotism, the people dread more than a foreign foe.

The following resolution, presented by Thomas Hogan, was then read by the President and adopted—

Resolved, That we are confident that the suspension of specie payments will aggravate instead of relieving the present wide spread distress, and that it will increase instead of diminishing the debt due to foreigners. In the first place, the only check which the banks pretend to have upon undue issues of notes, (that of redeeming them in specie,) will be totally removed; and secondly, the certain result of the measure will be an enormous increase of paper money, a consequent depreciation of the currency, and an extravagant rise of the prices of all commodities; thus inducing further importations of foreign products—lessening the exports—keeping our own people out of employment, and enlarging the debt to foreigners, and diminishing the means to pay.

WM. THOMSON, Pres't  
Frederick Stoever, John Wilbank, Israel Young, Francis Brelford, Edward A. Penniman, Furman E. Downs—Vice Presidents.

John Ferrall, Thomas O'Neil, Eli Dillill—Secretaries.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

#### ESSAY ON BANKING.

##### SECTION IV.

M. is a merchant—when he commenced business, he was worth \$5000—he traded on, in foreign and domestic goods, pretty successfully upwards of six years, when he was worth 15 or \$16,000; but in the course of this time he had got into the bank upwards of \$5,000; and then, the change of affairs in Europe, produced a general depression of business here—so that to prevent loss on his goods he sent them to a distant part of the State, where the credit system prevailed—to pay when the planters sold their crops, which here, was tobacco. But when the crop was sold he could collect but few debts—to sue, would break up his business—the only alternative was to wait another year, and then collect them in tobacco—this he preferred, especially as the promise, to take tobacco, would greatly increase his sales, and so enable him to run his stock very low, with a view to winding up his business. This plan, though, pushed him about \$2,000 further into the bank, otherwise, it succeeded very well—sales went on pretty brisk—the time for selling the crop arrived—bought—as much as would, at the time Orleans prices produce him 16 or \$17,000 which he had ample means to pay for, and the expense of shipping. But here his misfortunes commenced; he could not get a boat off that season on account of low water; he had to sell, some, to a little disadvantage, to meet some payments in bank. When a rise came in the fall, it was so short, that only one boat got off—with which an agent went and sold it to good advantage; but cold weather set in, so that the others could not get off, and while he waited there for them, he took a fever and died, and a certain vagabond administered and got the money, and cleared out, and keeps it to this day—another boat sunk in the river in shallow water, which injured the cargo considerably; another sank at New Orleans in consequence of a boil striking her and throwing her under the bow of a ship—all met with some disaster. So that all the cargoes did not produce him much over \$5000, which if he had been successful in shipping, on the first attempt, would have produced 16 or \$17,000, 7 or \$8000 of which would be profit, which would have made him worth 23 or \$24,000, which would have enabled him to pay every debt he owed, and left him 6 or \$7,000 in cash, and 5 or \$6,000 in goods and debts, besides 10 or \$12,000 in good property. Two years after the first attempt, he was so far recovered from the shock, as to be able to make another purchase, of as much, he calculated, as would certainly pay every debt he owed. But this effort was more disastrous than the first: the greater part of this was sunk in the river, through the mismanagement of hands, in his unavoidable absence through sickness. This might as well have remained in the river; for by the time it was made fit for market, and arrived there, sales had stopped, all orders were filled, and

when they commenced, it was at less than half the former price, so that the injured and uninsured together produced but little more than paid the expense of shipping. Now nearly all his active property was gone—every one wanted their money—from one dollar to thousands,—Himself in the bank were strongly endorsed; attachments issued, and to prevent expense, he conveyed his goods debts and some real estate, in trust, to pay notes in bank, as far as they would go. The trustee, sold the goods, collected nearly all the debts, and cleared out, leaving the endorsers to pay the debts, which the solvent ones did, as far as they were concerned, to their great embarrassment. Suits were brought; judgment rendered; executions issued; property sold, or rather sacrificed, for what it would bring—one piece which he had, not long before, refused \$3,500 for, sold for about \$350; there was to be sure at that time a considerable and general depression in the sales of property; another piece, which he had refused \$2,200 for, sold, payable in bank notes, for about \$50 which were worth about \$30 in silver, and so on, till every thing, real and personal, furniture and all, to his last bed, table, chair, knife and fork, skillet, cow and calf; and of these the last two or three times over—for friends would buy and lend them, and then another execution would come and seize and sell, subject to the claim of the former purchaser, and of course they would not bring much, and another friend would buy them and lend them, and so on, till every thing, real and personal, furniture and all, to his last bed, table, chair, knife and fork, skillet, cow and calf; and of these the last two or three times over—for friends would buy and lend them, and then another execution would come and seize and sell, subject to the claim of the former purchaser, and of course they would not bring much, and another friend would buy them and lend them, and so on, till every thing, real and personal, furniture and all, to his last bed, table, chair, knife and fork, skillet, cow and calf; 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## NEW GOODS.

Orear & Berkley,  
ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDID  
STOCK OF

## SPRING AND SUMMER Goods.

OUR Stock being complete, we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles, as we presume those wishing to purchase, will examine for themselves. We therefore respectfully solicit a call from our friends and customers, and the public generally, and give our pledge that they shall be accommodated on as good terms, as in any part of the western country.

OEAR & BERKLEY.

Lex April 21, 1837—16-tf.

## RAIL ROAD OFFICE

MAY 29, 1837.

THE regular trips of the afternoon Passenger Car to Frankfort, and the morning Car from Frankfort, will be resumed in a few days. The hours of departure will be fixed as to accommodate the travel through, to and from Louisville, without delay at Frankfort.

The Lexington morning Car will arrive at Frankfort before the departure of the accommodation Line of Stages for Louisville; the afternoon Car will arrive at Frankfort in time for the mail line to Louisville.

The morning Car from Frankfort will leave immediately after the arrival there of the mail stage from Louisville; and the afternoon Car will leave Frankfort, immediately after the arrival there of the accommodation Stages from Louisville. Both lines of Cars will connect at Lexington with the mail and accommodation lines for Maysville.

Fare—One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents.

H. M. CONANT, Esq.

Lexington, May 30, 1837—22-tf.

## DRUGS & CHEMICALS;

A FRESH SUPPLY.

JUNE, 1837.

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on Cheapside, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which with his former stock render his assortment full, general, and complete.

The Medicines he sells, shall be fresh and of good quality—and his prices moderate.

Prescriptions put up with neatness and care.

June 1, 1837—22-tf.

## JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

A HAT STORE, six dozen very superior White and Russet, HATS.

May 3, 1837—18-tf.

20 DOZEN superior OLD PORT WINE, for sale by J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, May 30, 1837—22-tf.

## SAMUEL OLDHAM, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their past favors so liberally extended to him for the last 10 or 12 years, and as he is determined to give his attention and exertions, as usual, to his business, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of their favor. His DRESSING ROOM is still at his old well known stand, on Main Street, Lexington, just below Mr. JOHN BRENNAN'S Hotel, and nearly opposite the Lexington Library, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers generally.

He would also wish to inform the public that his

## BATH-HOUSE

Is in full operation for the present season—neat and clean, and good attendance.

WARM, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS, At all hours from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

He also wishes to invite attention to sundry articles in his line, such as

Florida and Cologne Water, and Preston's Salts. Also—Wigs, Top Pieces, Braid Curls and Puffs; new fashion Fore Pieces for elderly Ladies; Changeable Braids, &c. &c.

## FANCY SOAPS AND OILS,

Of every description; and all other articles in his line as usual, such as he has been in the habit of keeping. He has on hand some first rate

## RAZORS,

That he can warrant; Shaving, Clothes, Hair and Hat BRUSHES; Ladies' Pin Cushions, with screws to fasten to their Work Tables.

Recollect, his CURLS are of the latest and newest fashions, just received.

May 25, 1837—21-3m.

## NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between S. P. Scott and JOSEPH CHEW has this day been dissolved by the sole of the interest of S. P. Scott to WILLIAM R. CHEW. The business will be continued under the firm of J. & W. R. CHEW, who will settle all the business of the late firm in the payment and receipt of debts.

S. P. SCOTT.

JOSEPH CHEW.

It being imperiously necessary that the business of the old firm should be settled up, we earnestly request all who are indebted to it, to come forward and pay without delay.

The customers of the house are respectfully solicited to continue their favors.

J. & W. R. CHEW.

May 11, 1837—19-2m.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

WAS decoyed from the subscriber, living in Fayette county, 7 miles Lexington, on the Lexington and Richmond Turnpike Road, on the 12th inst. by some nefarious wretches a NEGRO GIRL named CYNTHA. In her 19th year, of a slender delicate make, perhaps not more than 4 feet 6 inches high, very narrow feet, rather long visage; her color not so very black, though she is wholly of the African race. She took with her a yellow linsey dress, two white muslin dresses, one brown figured silk dress with some other clothing. Her escape is the most singular, as not the least suspicion rested upon her. She has left behind, her distressed parents and 7 full brothers, all younger than herself—the whole family living together.

The above reward will be given for her restoration, if caught out of the State, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS if taken in the State, and all reasonable charges paid addition.

ALEXANDER CRAWFORD.

May 17, 1837—20-5t.

## CHINN & GAINES

HAVE now received their entire Stock of FANCY GOODS, and can offer to those who wish to purchase, a very large assortment of French worked single and double COLLARS and CAPES, PAINTED LAWNS, JACKETS and MUSLINS, which will be sold low, and to which we invite the attention of purchasers at (Morrison & Bradley's old stand,) No. 34, Main Street.

CHINN & GAINES.

N. B. A large lot of Rice's KID SLIPPERS, just received.

May 8, 1837—18-4t.

EXPRESS MAIL.—Proposals for carrying a daily express mail on horseback, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers, in lieu of exchange newspapers and letters, (other than such as contain money,) not exceeding half an ounce in weight, marked "Express Mail," and public despatches from the 1st day of January, 1838, to the 30th June, 1842, inclusive of the following routes, will be received at the Post Office Department until the 20th day of July next inclusive, to be decided on the 24th day of said July.

The Postmaster General will be desirous of making a temporary contract with those whose bids may be accepted for the following service to carry an express mail during the last quarter of the present year, viz: From 1st October to 31st December inclusive, on the same terms as may be accepted under this advertisement, and hopes that all persons making proposals will have in view a commencement of service on the said 1st of October.

No. 30. From Dayton, O. by Richmond, Indiana to Indianapolis, 112 miles and back.

Leave Dayton every day at 12 p. m., arrive at Indianapolis by 1 p. m. next day.

Leave Indianapolis every day at 11 1/2 p. m., arrive at Dayton by 2 p. m. next day.

To stop at two other intermediate points if required.

No. 31. From Indianapolis to Terre Haute, 72 miles and back.

Leave Indianapolis every day at 1 p. m., arrive at Terre Haute by 9 p. m.

Leave Terre Haute every day at 1 1/2 p. m., arrive at Indianapolis by 11 p. m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 32. From Terre Haute to Vandalia, Illinois, 99 miles and back.

Leave Terre Haute every day at 9 1/2 a. m., arrive at Vandalia by 8 1/2 a. m.

Leave Vandalia every day at 1 p. m., arrive at Terre Haute by 1 p. m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 33. From Vandalia to St. Louis, Mo. 65 miles and back.

Leave Vandalia every day at 9 a. m., arrive at St. Louis by 4 p. m.

Leave St. Louis every day at 3 p. m., arrive at Vandalia by 12 p. m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 34. From Cincinnati, O. to Georgetown, Ky. 70 miles and back.

Leave Cincinnati every day at 8 a. m., arrive at Georgetown by 5 p. m.

Leave Georgetown every day at 8 1/2 p. m., arrive at Cincinnati by 7 a. m. next day.

No. 35. From Georgetown by Frankfort and Shelbyville to Louisville, 70 miles and back.

Leave Georgetown every day at 5 p. m., arrive at Louisville by 1 a. m. next day.

Leave Louisville every day at 12 m., arrive at Georgetown by 8 p. m.

No. 37. From Louisville by Elizabethtown to Glasgow, 93 miles and back.

Leave Louisville every day at 2 a. m., arrive at Glasgow by 2 p. m.

Leave Glasgow every day at 8 p. m., arrive at Louisville by 7 a. m. next day.

No. 38. From Glasgow by Gallatin to Nashville, Tn. 91 miles and back.

Leave Glasgow every day at 1 p. m., arrive at Nashville by 11 p. m.

Leave Nashville every day at 1 p. m., arrive at Nashville by 11 p. m.

To stop at one other intermediate point if required.

No. 39. From Nashville by Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and Fayetteville to Huntsville, Ala. 115 miles and back.

Leave Nashville every day at 11 1/2 p. m., arrive at Huntsville by 1 1/2 a. m. next day.

Leave Huntsville every day at 3 1/2 a. m., arrive at Nashville by 4 p. m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 40. From Huntsville to Elyton, 99 miles and back.

Leave Huntsville every day at 2 p. m., arrive at Elyton by 1 a. m. next day.

Leave Elyton every day at 3 1/2 a. m., arrive at Huntsville by 4 p. m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 41. From Elyton to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.

Leave Elyton every day at 1 1/2 a. m., arrive at Montgomery by 1 p. m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 2 1/2 p. m., arrive at Elyton by 3 a. m. next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 42. From Elyton to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.

Leave Elyton every day at 1 1/2 a. m., arrive at Montgomery by 1 p. m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 2 1/2 p. m., arrive at Elyton by 3 a. m. next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 43. From Elyton to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.

Leave Elyton every day at 1 1/2 a. m., arrive at Montgomery by 1 p. m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 2 1/2 p. m., arrive at Elyton by 3 a. m. next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 44. From Elyton to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.

Leave Elyton every day at 1 1/2 a. m., arrive at Montgomery by 1 p. m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 2 1/2 p. m., arrive at Elyton by 3 a. m. next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 45. From Elyton to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.

Leave Elyton every day at 1 1/2 a. m., arrive at Montgomery by 1 p. m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 2 1/2 p. m., arrive at Elyton by 3 a. m. next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 46. From Elyton to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.

Leave Elyton every day at 1 1/2 a. m., arrive at Montgomery by 1 p. m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 2 1/2 p. m., arrive at Elyton by 3 a. m. next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 47. From Elyton to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.

Leave Elyton every day at 1 1/2 a. m., arrive at Montgomery by 1 p. m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 2 1/2 p. m., arrive at Elyton by 3 a. m. next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 48. From Elyton to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.

Leave Elyton every day at 1 1/2 a. m., arrive at Montgomery by 1 p. m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 2 1/2 p. m., arrive at Elyton by 3 a. m. next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 49. From Elyton to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.

Leave Elyton every day at 1 1/2 a. m., arrive at Montgomery by 1 p. m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 2 1/2 p. m., arrive at Elyton by 3 a. m. next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 50. From Elyton to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.

Leave Elyton every day at 1 1/2 a. m., arrive at Montgomery by 1 p. m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 2 1/2 p. m., arrive at Elyton by 3 a. m. next day.</